

# ALIENISTS NAME INSANE CAUSES

Strong Drink the Greatest and  
Bridge Whist in  
the List.

## PHYSICAL CURE THE BEST

Symposium of Men of Experi-  
ence in Meeting at  
Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The alienists and  
neurologists who have been meeting at the  
Hotel La Salle condemn unqualifiedly the  
use of alcoholic drinks. Alcoholism,  
crime, wanderlust and bridge with prizes  
were placed in the catalogue of mental  
diseases.

A farm for those suffering from alcohol-  
ism, with work for them, was advocated  
by one speaker as the cure for the in-  
ebriate. For the criminal a reconstruction  
of the prisons of the country into insane  
asylums was urged. The man with the  
wanderlust needs an exciting job. It was  
said, and society at large was blamed for  
the woman with the bridge whist habit.  
Nobody had a cure to recommend.

"Few inebriates actually crave liquor  
after they have been separated from it  
for a week," said Dr. Charles F. Read,  
assistant superintendent of the Chicago  
State Hospital for the Insane at Dunning.  
In two weeks time they have no more  
physical desire for it than an abstainer.  
The trouble lies not in the call of the  
body, but in the longing for the effects of  
alcohol.

**Alcohol as a Foster Mother.**  
The inebriate misses his foster mother,  
who speaks kind words to him when things  
go wrong, who entertains him and causes  
him to forget this is a real world with  
sharp corners on it.

"He is a big baby and nothing more.  
Take his bottle away from him and he  
cries until his attention is attracted to  
himself. He learns to do without it. The logical  
practical manner of dealing with this  
man is to commit him to a colony where  
he may be weaned from his foster mother,  
taught habits of industry and built over  
into an effective mechanism."

"The alcoholic's appeal to drink is  
closely allied to that of a sensitive child  
that runs constantly to its mother to be  
comforted and reassured. The alcoholic  
longs to be patted on the back and told  
that he is a fine fellow, badly treated by  
an unappreciative world. Rather than  
meet the demands of life squarely he  
clings to one side and comes up smiling  
with the aid of alcohol. When he be-  
comes sober the inner censor casts scorn  
upon such evasions of the issue, and this  
criticism is quieted only by the applica-  
tion of more alcohol."

In showing why the inebriate should  
be discarded in a convention of alienists  
Dr. Read quoted a study of the families  
of 117 alcoholics made by Dr. Alfred Gor-  
don of Jefferson Medical College. It was  
found that in the first generation of 70  
families of alcoholics, 200 of the offspring  
were mentally affected and 150 of these  
were epileptics. Of these children 78  
were under 16 years of age. In the second  
generation of 20 alcoholic grandfathers 78  
were deficient mentally and of a lower type  
than that found in the defectives of the  
first generation. In one of the descend-  
ants of the third generation of seven  
alcoholic families were imbeciles. Dr. Read  
said at least 25 per cent. of in-  
sanity is due to alcohol.

Whereas in the opinion of the alienists  
and neurologists of the United States, in  
convention assembled, it has been definitely  
established that alcohol, when taken in  
the system acts as a definite poison to the  
brain and other tissues; and

Whereas the effects of this poison are  
directly or indirectly responsible for a  
large proportion of the insanity, epilepsies,  
feeble minded and other forms of mental,  
moral and physical degeneracy; and

Whereas the laws of many States  
make alcohol the cause of crime, and  
therefore, and therefore, it is the duty  
of the public to take the most effective  
physical, mental and moral degeneration  
of the people; and

Whereas many hospitals for the insane  
and other public institutions are now com-  
pelled to admit and care for a multitude  
of inebriates; and

Whereas many States already have es-  
tablished separate colonies for the treat-  
ment and reeducation of such inebriates,  
with great benefit to the individual and  
to the commonwealth; therefore be it

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly con-  
demn the use of alcoholic beverages and  
recommend that the various State Legisla-  
tures take steps to eliminate such use;  
and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the gen-  
eral establishment by all States and Terri-  
tories of special colonies of hospitals for  
the care of inebriates; and

Resolved, That organized medicine  
should initiate and carry on a systematic,  
persistent propaganda for the education of  
the public regarding the deleterious effects  
of alcohol; and

Resolved, That the medical profession  
should take the lead in securing adequate  
legislation to the ends herein specified."

**Drink Leads to Prison Cells.**  
Dr. Frank I. Drake of Madison, Wis.,  
asserted his belief that 50 per cent.  
of convicts are led to prison by drink.

"Crime has its inception in vagabond-  
age and inebriation," he said. "Of the  
227 admissions into the Wisconsin peni-  
tentiary during 1912-13, 42 per cent. ad-  
mitted the use of liquor to excess and only  
7 per cent. denied the use of it."

Below par mentally and physically is  
the diagnosis of the majority of criminals  
by Dr. Paul E. Hovers, physician at the  
Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan  
City, Ind., president of the Prison Physi-  
cians Association and First Lieutenant in  
the Medical Reserve Corps. "In the  
army," Dr. Hovers got his information  
from a study of 100 cases of criminals in  
the Indiana penitentiary, all of whom had  
been returned to the penitentiary at least  
four times. Of the 100 cases there were  
687 convictions for a total period of  
1,221 years. Following are some of the  
results of his study:

Number admitting the use of alcoholic beverages to excess	94
Number confessing some form of religion	83
Number admitting history of mental defect in immediate family, includ- ing insanity, feeble mindedness, epi- lepsy, and crime	56
Number of prisoners admitting the use of narcotic drugs	8

ards. "I believe we do find the stigma of  
degeneration among prisoners with  
greater frequency than in equal numbers  
of civilians living at liberty."

**On Insanity's Borderland.**  
"The constitutionally inferior class  
has an unrelenting craving for continual  
excitement and lives close to the border  
line of insanity. The wanderlust calls  
strongly to them, and the railroad de-  
fectives are constantly on the watch for  
them. There are hundreds of them now  
roaming about committing petty crimes.  
To make these men straight we would  
have to correct the physical defects, place  
them in the correct environment, direct  
the channels of their thought and give  
them an occupation which would afford  
them a reasonable amount of excitement."

Dr. C. F. Neu of Indianapolis read a  
paper recommending some means of pre-  
venting the defective from propagating.  
"Our laws do not bar the feeble minded  
from marrying," he said. "Thousands of  
the mentally defective, epileptic and in-  
ebriates are allowed such freedom that  
they become a menace to society."

"If we are to get anywhere in prevent-  
ing the increase of cases of mental de-  
fects," said Dr. Albert E. Stern of In-  
dianapolis, "we must divorce our profes-  
sional ideas from all this muddled senti-  
ment. The trouble has been that the medical  
profession, whenever it sets out to do  
something for the good of humanity, is  
met with the objection that the object is  
a selfish one, that the medical men expect  
to get something for themselves."

"It is folly to conduct our institutions  
as we now do unless we want to increase  
our liabilities enormously. Already the  
cost of them in five years would build the  
Panama Canal. It is a big business propo-  
sition. We are begotting more and more  
defectives on account of our kid glove  
manner of handling the situation. There  
are two ways to meet this problem. One  
is to make this class incapable of propa-  
gating its kind. The other is for the State  
to take charge of the defectives and keep  
them so that they will be unable to in-  
crease."

"We see society encouraging inbred  
speculation, intemperance and vice, aug-  
menting the desire to gain wealth by specu-  
lation rather than by honest labor, con-  
verting our youth into idle vagabonds,  
filling our prisons and penitentiaries with  
defaulters, forgers, bank robbers, thieves  
and murderers."

This is the opening of a paper by Dr.  
J. C. King of Atlanta, Ga., who laid the  
responsibility for nervous and mental dis-  
eases on society in general.

"If the owner of your sordid saloon,"  
he went on, "your gambling and drinking  
hells in Chicago, however high he may  
stand in church and State, more holy and  
noble than the miserable, drivelling drunk-  
ard who staggers into our hospitals or is  
committed to our asylums or prisons, our  
prisons and asylums bear testimony to the  
fact that the communication of disease in  
marriage is a matter between husband  
and wife, and society has nothing to do  
with it."

**COMMITTEE PICKS PLAY LOTS.**  
Mr. Ward Will Know Tomorrow  
What Once the Children Can Have.

The committee on play lots of the Safety  
First Society filed its report yesterday  
with Park Commissioner Cabot Ward. Ac-  
companying the report was a schedule  
of the various lots, and a list of the  
committee for use by the children during  
the summer.

The schedule follows:  
West Sixty-fifth street west of  
Avenue A, between 140th and 141st  
streets.  
West Sixty-seventh street near Am-  
sterdam avenue.  
West Sixty-seventh street, west of  
West End avenue.  
East Ninety-fifth street.  
East Ninety-eighth street and Fifth  
avenue.  
East Ninety-ninth street and First  
avenue.  
East 125th street and Pleasant ave-  
nue.  
33-37 West 154th street.  
37-39 West 156th street.  
133rd street, south side, between  
Fifth and Lenox avenues.  
Fifth avenue, west side, between  
133rd and 134th streets.  
West 138th street, extending from  
112 to 151st avenue on the west  
down to 151st on 137th street.  
Fifth avenue, corner Sixty-eighth  
street.  
Corner Mangle and Stanton streets,  
facing East River.  
Phoenix yards, 397 Third street.  
Lot fronting on Lenox avenue be-  
tween 125th and 140th streets.  
Dyckman street between Vermlux  
and Sherman avenues.  
Park Commissioner Ward has notified  
the Safety First Society that a meeting  
will be held tomorrow to determine the  
of the play lots he can accept and equip.

**HELPS STRANGER, GETS \$75,000.**  
Walter Who Showed Lonely Man the  
Sight Heeds of Legacy.

Boston, July 18.—In two years time  
Frank B. Patterson has risen from a  
waiter in the Hotel Avon, New York,  
to a person of independent means simply  
because of courtesy to an Englishman.  
Patterson, who is now a resident of Bos-  
ton, told today of a bequest of almost  
\$75,000 through the will of Arton H.  
Batchelder of Birmingham, England.

In 1912 a man about 50 years of age  
came down at one of Patterson's tables  
at the Avon. The man said he was an En-  
glish manufacturer on his first trip to  
America, and expressed himself as being  
homesick and lonely.

Lemuel E. Quigg offered to show him the  
city, and that night took him all over  
New York.

Six weeks ago Patterson received a  
communication from the law firm of  
Hicks, Burroughs & Birmingham asking  
that he send a photograph of himself  
and a surety that he was the Frank R.  
Patterson who worked as a waiter at the  
Avon in 1912. On Wednesday he re-  
ceived the photograph and the letter of  
the will of Arton H. Batchelder to the  
amount of \$75,000.

**JAPANESE OFFICIALS TO JAIL.**  
Every One Implicated in Recent  
Navy Scandals To Be Punished.

TOKIO, July 18.—The Japanese Govern-  
ment continues its vigorous prosecution of  
every one implicated in the navy grafting  
scandal and to-day several high officials  
of shipping companies were sentenced  
to jail terms on charges of forging docu-  
ments and bribing Japanese naval officers  
to influence the allotment of construction  
contracts.

Kono Isabara, ex-manager in New  
York of the Mitsui Products Company,  
and Vice-Admiral Matsuo, retired, were  
each sentenced to two years imprisonment.  
Gileil Iida, managing director of the  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Jotaro Yamamoto  
of the same corporation were sentenced  
to terms of eighteen months imprisonment,  
but in the case of Iida sentence was sus-  
pended.

**WON'T EAT FOR NINETY DAYS.**  
That Is Reba Edelson's Plan If She  
Loses That Long in Jail.

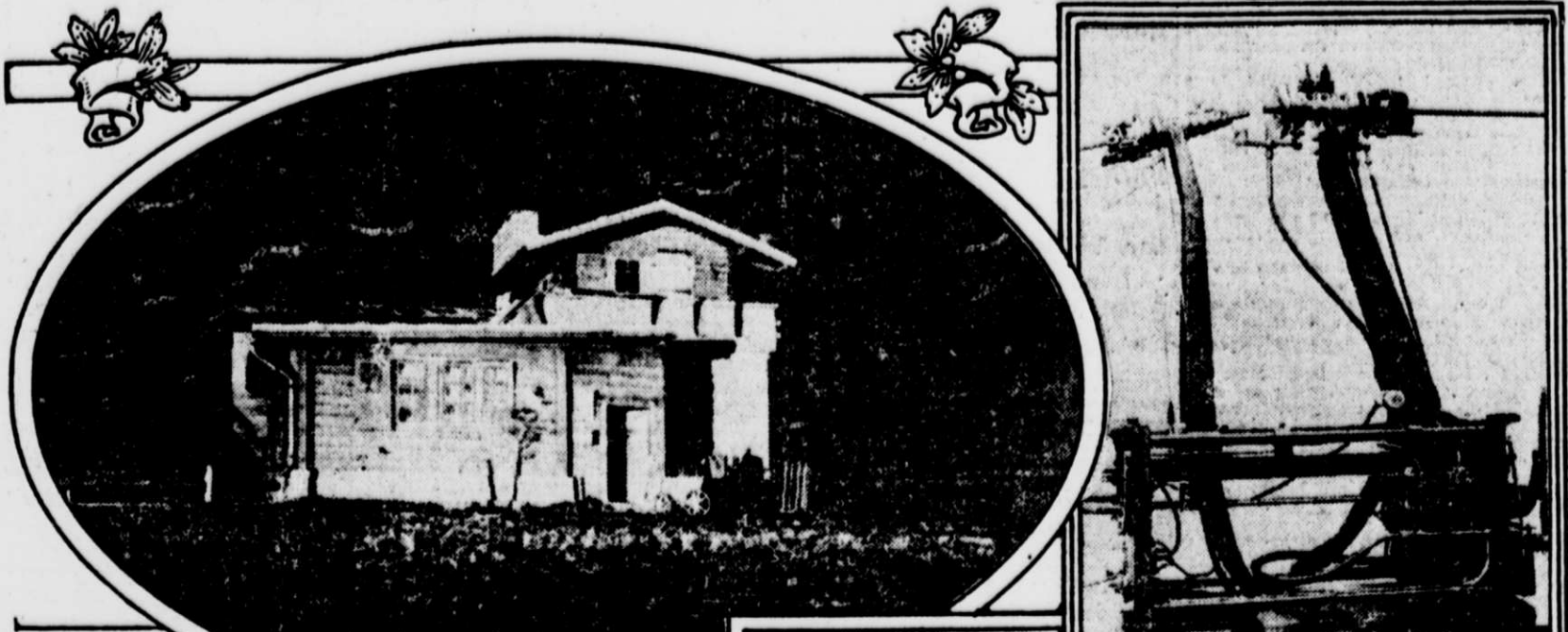
Reba Edelson is going on a real hunger  
strike, so she is, as soon as she begins  
serving that ninety day jail sentence which  
she got some time ago with the alternative  
of furnishing bonds of \$300 to keep the  
peace. She is now in the hands of the  
law.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, said  
yesterday that Reba had elected the jail  
term and would so announce to-morrow  
morning when she answers a subpoena to  
appear in court.

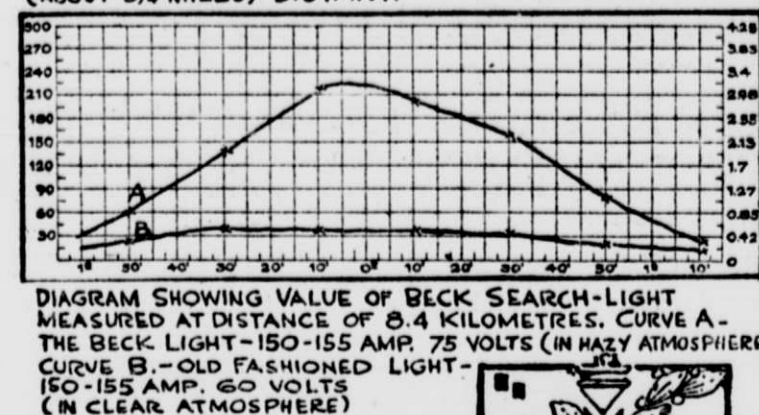
Berkman, who has refused to eat no matter  
how long she is kept in jail, but I. W. W.  
and anarchist hunger strikes thus far have  
proved to be futile.

Reba's cause was supported by several  
who declared in favor of English militant  
methods have fallen for a good jail meal  
very soon.

# LARGEST ELECTRIC LAMP IN THE WORLD IS LIGHTED IN THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD



PHOTOGRAPH  
MADE BY LIGHT FROM  
STATION 8.4 KILOMETRES  
(ABOUT 5 1/4 MILES) DISTANT.



Greatest Electric Rays in the  
World Are Tested for  
U. S. Government.

The largest electric lamp in the world  
was lighted last night in the New York  
Navy Yard. For some weeks now the  
beam of this giant searchlight cutting  
the skies will be visible, under favorable  
conditions, more than 100 miles away.

There is no other lamp like it in exist-  
ence. It is called the Beck searchlight and  
is the invention of Heinrich Beck, a  
German scientist, who is here con-  
ducting the tests of his lamp for the  
United States Government.

Measured at two miles from the lamp  
450,000,000 candle power is obtained from  
a lamp with a 44 inch reflector. The  
present 44 inch lamp, in use on the  
world's battleships, gives only 500,000  
candle power. For coast defense a 20  
inch reflector is now in use. Such a re-  
flector fitted to the Beck searchlight  
gives 1,000,000,000 candle power is  
against 150,000,000 candle power now ob-  
tainable.

Germany is now busy building several  
hundred of the new Beck searchlights,  
and if the tests here satisfy the Govern-  
ment it is likely that the new lamp  
will replace the searchlights in use in  
the navy.

After many years of research at his  
laboratory at Meiningen, Germany, Mr.  
Beck evolved a new principle in arc  
lamp construction. It is said to be the  
first radical improvement made in the  
arc of a searchlight for twenty-five years.

Other branches of electrical engineering  
have advanced rapidly in that time but  
arc lamp projectors have stood still.  
The technique of the new light is ex-  
plained as follows:

Theoretically a mathematical point of  
light in the focal point of a parabolic  
reflector would give the best beam of  
light, but of course the source of light or  
arc must be larger than a point. The  
larger the source the poorer the reflected  
candle power.

The old type of lamps in use have a  
carbon arc in which the source of light  
is from the crater of the arc. In lamps  
of 44 inch diameter the carbons are at  
present an inch and a half diameter. They  
cannot be made smaller in existing lamps  
because then they vaporize on account of  
the high current strength. The candle  
power of the present arc itself is 50,000.

Mr. Beck uses carbons only five-eighths  
of an inch in diameter instead of an inch  
and a half. They are not pure carbons  
such as have always been in use, but have

metallic cores of light emitting gases.  
Thus the initial candle power of the Beck  
arc is 150,000. This is multiplied 3,000  
times when reflected by reason of its small  
area.

The way in which Mr. Beck is able to  
employ flaming carbons of such small  
cross section without vaporizing them is  
quite simple. He plays a jet of gas on  
the ends of the carbons. This tends to  
cool them and to form an outer shell; at  
the same time it prevents the arc from  
climbing around the ends of the carbons.

All of which may not be overclear to  
the layman, but the layman can readily  
appreciate the importance to an army and  
navy of a searchlight from three to six  
times as powerful as those now in use.

The latest torpedoes, for example, have  
a speed which makes it difficult, often  
impossible, to detect them with the pre-  
sented searchlights. The Beck searchlight  
is likely to make it possible to "pick them  
up" with ease. Tests with the new lamps  
along this and other lines in Germany are  
reported to have been strikingly success-  
ful. Many elaborate tests are to be made  
here by the engineers of our army and  
navy both ashore and on battleships under  
service conditions.

In Germany Mr. Beck made tests at

The NEW LAMP SHOWING  
POSITION of the ELECTRODES.

Sixty Inch Reflector Will Give  
It a Thousand Million  
Candle Power.

his laboratory, on the roof of which a test  
tower had been erected. The laboratory is  
in the midst of the wooded hills of  
Thuringen, and the inventor's neighbors  
made many complaints that they were not  
able to sleep, so bright was the light.  
Mr. Beck received letters from villagers  
ten to twenty miles away saying that they  
could read newspapers when under the  
beam, not in it, but under it, where  
they got only a diffusion of the ray.  
On several occasions the inventor spoiled  
garden parties in the woods, for his  
powerful lamp put the lanterns out of  
commission.

The observer who is trying to pick up  
a target or other object has to be care-  
ful to keep a considerable distance from  
the lamp. If he stands close to it his  
line of vision will be through a consid-  
erable portion of the beam of light and  
therefore much more difficult to see.  
It is like looking into a dark room through  
a lighted one.

Mr. Beck has found that a screen two  
miles distant illuminated with his lamp  
will act as a secondary source of light and  
itself give forth as much light as a 100  
candle power bulb.

The inventor brought his lamp, mir-  
rors and other apparatus to New York  
on the Graf Waldersee about a week ago.  
The work of transferring the mechan-  
ism to Brooklyn navy yard took several  
days and it was not until last night  
that the lamp was lighted, and then only  
for the purpose of focusing it with the  
parabolic mirrors. Test of the lamp will  
commence to-morrow.

Mr. Beck is well known as an inventor  
and holds patents not only on flaming arcs  
but upon other electrical devices. During  
the tests of his lamp he is making his  
headquarters at 120 Liberty street with  
Louis J. Auerbach, electrical engineer  
and the author of several books on elec-  
trical matters.

## HEIRS MUST FIGHT FOR HOFFMAN GEMS

Jewels of "Richest Clergy-  
man's" Widow to Form  
Basis of Lawsuit.

Ownership of jewels which belonged to  
the late Mrs. Mary C. Hoffman, widow of  
"the richest clergyman in the world,"  
must be decided in a law court.

Surrogate Fowler handed down an op-  
inion yesterday on objections made to the  
accounting by William H. Harris and Mrs.  
Susan Matilda Watson, wife of the Rev.  
J. Henry Watson of 51 West Seventy-fifth  
street, as executor under the will of Mr.  
Hoffman, Mrs. Watson's mother. Dean  
Hoffman left real estate alone worth  
more than \$10,000,000.

The chief objections to the accounting  
made in behalf of Hoffman Nickerson and  
Margaret H. Gallatin, grandchildren of  
Mrs. Hoffman, related to the failure of  
the executors to account for a pearl neck-  
lace and ruby ring worth \$12,500. Mrs.  
Watson insisted that her mother, who had  
other jewelry worth \$38,000, gave to her  
the necklace and ruby ring long before  
death and for that reason they did not  
form a part of the estate.

Lemuel E. Quigg was appointed referee  
to determine the ownership of the neck-  
lace and ring, and he reported that while  
it appeared to have been Mrs. Hoffman's  
purpose to give the ring and necklace to  
Mrs. Watson, there was no proof that she  
ever did so and for that reason the value  
of the necklace and ring must be divided  
among the heirs. Surrogate Fowler de-  
clined to approve the referee's findings.

He suggested that Mrs. Watson's co-  
executor, Mr. Harris, bring an action in  
the Supreme Court to determine the own-  
ership.

"In such an action," said the Surrogate,  
"if executor, if he desires, can call Mrs.  
Watson to the stand, and as she is a per-  
fectly respectable clergyman, and the daughter  
of a well known clergyman, there could be  
no presumption against her truthfulness  
under any circumstances. It is not con-  
ceivable that Mrs. Watson would tell an  
untruth about the jewels on the witness  
stand."

The grandchildren also objected be-  
cause the executors retained Mrs. Hoff-  
man's large retinue of servants for four  
months after her death and paid their  
wages out of the estate. On this subject  
the Surrogate said:

"Whether in view of the long service  
of servants the executors of a person of  
means could be expected to turn them out  
of doors the moment the eyes of their mis-  
tress were forever closed I doubt. It  
certainly is not the custom among affluent  
families to turn servants of dead people  
summarily out of doors."

The Surrogate holds that the executors  
were entitled to a reasonable time in  
breaking up Mrs. Hoffman's domestic  
establishment, and he does not believe  
the period of four months was too long  
under the circumstances.

## RESIGNATION ENDS WAR ON 'KISSING PRINCIPAL'

Embattled Bergenfield, N. J.,  
Learns Talbot Offered to  
Quit on July 3.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18.—The citi-  
zens of Bergenfield, near here, were ju-  
bilarious to-day because the Board of Edu-  
cation at a somewhat secret meeting last  
night accepted the resignation of Prof.  
Lafayette Talbot, called the "kissing prin-  
ciple," who had been engaged to serve as  
superintendent of the school system begin-  
ning September 1.

Not only was the resignation accepted  
but J. B. Hambright of Elizabethtown was  
engaged to fill the position.

Some ill feeling was stirred when it was  
learned that Talbot's resignation was re-  
ceived on July 3. This was kept secret.  
The Independent Civic League was al-  
lowed to go to considerable expense in  
preparing for its mass meeting on July 8.

It was at this mass meeting that resolu-  
tions were adopted denouncing the Board  
of Education for engaging Prof. Talbot  
after he had been dismissed in Hoboken  
by the Board of Education there for kiss-  
ing a scrubwoman.

Whether the resignation of Prof. Talbot  
came voluntarily or not could not be  
learned to-day. It is not known whether  
Prof. Talbot has withdrawn his appeal  
from the State Board.

## WIFELY SHOPLIFTING TOUR.

School Teacher Says She Stole Pins  
and Ties for Husband.

An order signed by Supreme Court Jus-  
tice Guy yesterday awarding \$8 a week  
alimony and \$50 counsel fee in a suit for  
separation by Mrs. Katherine R. Randall,  
a public school teacher in St. Lawrence  
county, against William H. Randall, Jr.,  
a teacher at Rosebank, Staten Island, dis-  
closes a unique defense by Mrs. Randall  
to a charge by her husband that she was  
arrested in December, 1912, in a Broad-  
way department store for shoplifting and  
pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Randall admitted that she had  
been arrested and fined \$50, but said that  
the articles she took, consisting of stick-  
pins and neckties worth \$12, had been  
stolen at the instigation of her husband  
and his sister. Their father, the Rev.  
William H. Randall, is pastor of the  
First Baptist Church, at Andover, Allegheny  
county, New York. Mrs. Randall  
declared that all the articles she took  
were for her husband and that he lived  
with her for six months afterwar and  
then abandoned her.

Randall denied his wife's statements and  
submitted affidavits by his father and  
mother that on the night the plaintiff was  
released from the Tombs, after her hus-  
band had paid her fine, she tried to drive  
out of their bed late at night by  
using insulting language.

## WIDOW SAYS LAWYER GOT INSURANCE MITE

Cheated by Coleman Out of  
Half of Her \$2,000, Mrs.  
Starace Charges.

Allegations by a widow that a lawyer  
has cheated her out of half the small life  
insurance money left by her husband by  
promising her large returns have caused  
the Appellate Division of the Supreme  
Court to take action on disbarment pro-  
ceedings brought by the grievance com-  
mittee of the Bar Association against  
John M. Coleman, who has an office in  
the Woodworth Building. The court has  
sent the charges before the official referee  
to take testimony.

The complainant is Mrs. Marie Starace,  
whose husband died prior to 1911 and left  
her \$2,000 life insurance as practically  
the only funds for her maintenance. Mrs.  
Starace said that a few days later Cole-  
man came to her again and told her  
he had something better than mines in  
which to invest her money, and asked her  
for \$500 more. She drew the money out of  
a savings bank and gave it to Coleman,  
but has been able to collect nothing.

Milton T. Loeb, a lawyer, is in the  
double predicament of being sued for a  
divorce by Mrs. Bessie Loeb and charged  
with unprofessional conduct by the griev-  
ance committee of the Bar Association.  
The Appellate Division has sent the dis-  
barment case before the official referee of  
the court.

**ROWDIES CLASH WITH POLICE.**  
Shots Fired in Row Near the Men's  
Night Court.

Anger at having two of their number  
arrested and fined last night in the Men's  
Night Court incited a crowd of hoodlums  
to set upon Patrolman Thomas McGuire of  
the Clinton street station as he left the  
court. It started a riot which resulted  
in some shooting and more arrests.

The men arrested at Broome and Allen  
streets by McGuire for disorderly con-  
duct were Sam Gutenberg and Max Freed-  
man, both of 82 Allen street. They were  
fined \$3 each by Magistrate McQuade.  
Gutenberg had no money and was locked  
up. Freedman left the court with Mc-  
Guire. The assembled rowdies set upon  
McGuire. A detective and patrolman  
sprang to his assistance. With Freedman  
were finally arrested Frank Robb, 109  
Allen street, and Sidney Rosenstein, 112  
East Broadway, all of whom were sent  
to the workhouse for five days. McGuire  
was sent home badly hurt.

# PLAN TO SEND PRISON REBELS TO SING SING

Miss Davis Takes Steps to Get  
Rid of Unruly In-Pen-  
tentary Here.

## TRIAL FOR THIRTY-FIVE

McAdoo to Hold Court in Prison  
—First Time in History  
of Island.

The prisoners who were responsible for  
the riots in the penitentiary on Blackwell's  
Island are to be tried for assaulting the  
keepers and if convicted sent to Sing Sing.  
Miss Davis has decided on this plan of  
punishment as a means of getting rid of  
unruly prisoners.

Miss Davis consulted with District At-  
torney Whitman and Chief Magistrate  
McAdoo last Wednesday and they have  
agreed to help in carrying out her plan.  
Mr. Whitman offered the services of as-  
sistant District Attorney Pearson, who,  
with a stenographer, spent most of yester-  
day in the penitentiary getting affi-  
davits and statements from keepers and  
prisoners who were willing to tell what  
they had seen.

When he returned last night he in-  
formed Miss Davis that he had evidence  
which about thirty-five of the pris-  
oners could be convicted. These are now  
in solitary confinement on bread and  
water.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo will hold court  
in the penitentiary as soon as Assistant  
District Attorney Pearson has the cases  
against the disturbers ready. It will  
be the first time in the history of the  
island that a court was convened inside  
its walls. Arrangements have been made  
to hold the court in the main corridor,  
which has great marble columns towering  
almost to the roof of the structure. It  
is in the middle of the prison building  
and has been used for more than half a  
century as a waiting place for the pris-  
oners. The appearance of the interior of  
an old church, and convicts passing  
through it betray the awe in-  
spired by the surroundings.

Mr. Pearson hopes to be ready to present  
the charges on Monday or Tuesday. If  
the convicts are held for the Grand Jury,  
they will be transferred to the Tombs at  
once. It is expected that the Grand Jury  
will indict the rioters for assault in the  
second degree. If they are convicted  
they may be sentenced to a term of five  
years in Sing Sing.

The trouble in the prison began two  
weeks ago while several prisoners were  
at supper. At a signal from a  
gangster prisoner, the convicts attacked  
the keepers with heavy bowls, cups and  
saucers and a shower of earthenware. The  
keepers used their clubs but were no  
match for the rioting prisoners, who out-  
numbered them by hundreds. Before  
Ward W. Hayes arrived with reinforce-  
ment the rioters were stretched upon the  
floor. When the wardens and the  
keepers with him drew revolvers the riot-  
ing stopped.

It broke out again the next day and an  
attempt was made to burn down the  
prison. There was trouble again on the  
third day.

## WILSON HEADS BANK PUBLICITY.

Association Elects Advertising Man  
as Its President.

The Bank Publicity Association has  
elected E. B. Wilson, manager of the ad-  
vertising department of the Bank of  
America, as its president. Fred  
W. Ellsworth of the Guaranty Trust  
Company was chosen as vice-president.  
Honore Auderson, assistant secretary of  
the Title Guaranty and Trust Company,  
treasurer, and W. A. Allen, secretary  
of the Commercial Union Trust Company.  
The directors, including Ellbert A. Boone  
of the American Exchange National  
Bank, Harris A. Dunn, treasurer of the  
Citizens-Savings Bank, and others, are  
N. P. Gatliff, Chairman and Philip N.  
National Bank; W. M. Haines, Citizens  
National Bank; W. E. Purdy, Chase